

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
28 March 2002 (28.03.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/24235 A2

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| (51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : | A61K 51/04 | (81) Designated States (<i>national</i>): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW. |
| (21) International Application Number: | PCT/EP01/05483 | (84) Designated States (<i>regional</i>): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). |
| (22) International Filing Date: | 11 May 2001 (11.05.2001) | |
| (25) Filing Language: | English | |
| (26) Publication Language: | English | |
| (30) Priority Data: | 00110084.1 12 May 2000 (12.05.2000) EP | |
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MALLINCKRODT, INC. [US/US]; 675 McDonnell Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63134 (US). | | Published:
— without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report |
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- (54) Title: PROCHELATORS FOR THE PREPARATION OF RADIOMETAL LABELED MOLECULES HAVING IMPROVED BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES
- (57) Abstract: Chelating compounds for labeling bioactive molecules with a radiometal, having general formula: (I) in which, both Y groups may be positioned either trans as shown or cis; A is an effector molecule, such as a peptide, in particular octreotide, CCK, substance P, gastrine, a protein, in particular an antibody or enzyme, sugars or radiosensitizing agents, like doxorubicin; R is a hydrogen, a C₁-C₃ alkyl or a alcohol; X is a spacer, in particular (CH₂)_n-X', in which n is 1-10 and X' is COOH, NH₂, SH, OH or O-halogen, in which halogen is in particular Br, I or Cl, or a molecule of formula (a) or of formula (b), Y is COO⁻, CH₂CONH₂, CH₂CH₂OH, optionally complexed with a radiometal.

WO 02/24235 A2

WO 02/24235

PCT/EP01/05483

1

**PROCHELATORS FOR THE PREPARATION OF
RADIOMETAL LABELED MOLECULES HAVING
IMPROVED BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

The present invention relates to a convenient synthesis of novel bifunctional prochelators for coupling to bioactive peptides for radiometal labeling and to the radiometal labeled peptides that can be prepared while 5 using these novel prochelators.

DOTA (1,4,7,10-tetrakis(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10 tetraazacyclo dodecane) and its derivatives constitute an important class of chelators for biomedical applications as they accommodate very stably a variety of di- and 10 trivalent metal ions. Gd(DOTA)⁻¹ is an important MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) contrast agent and as bifunctional versions DOTA is used in radioimmunotherapy.

An emerging area is the use of chelator conjugated bioactive peptides for labeling with 15 radiometals in different fields of diagnostic and therapeutic nuclear oncology. For their convenient and high yield synthesis, prochelators (compounds which become chelators upon deprotection) are necessary which are compatible with the solid and solution phase peptide 20 synthetic procedures. Up till now such prochelators have not been available.

It is therefore the object of the present invention to provide a novel class of prochelators which are compatible with solid and solution phase peptide 25 synthetic procedures, which prochelators can be used for the coupling of chelators to bioactive effector molecules, such as peptides.

According to the invention bifunctional macrocyclic synthons (prochelators) are provided based on 30 DOTA, TRITA, TETA or structures comprising not 4, but 5 or 6 N atoms, which synthons are differentially protected and compatible with solid phase peptide synthesis procedures for labeling with hard Lewis acid radiometals.

WO 02/24235

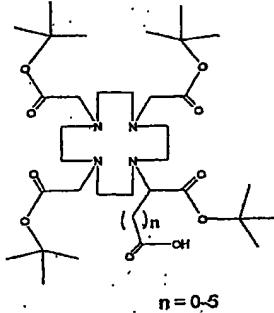
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2

Accordingly, the invention relates to polyazamacrocyclic compounds for radiometal labeling, comprising an N_n system, wherein n is 4, 5 or 6, with varying ring size, and wherein at least one of the N atoms is substituted with a free carboxylate group for coupling to an amino function in a bioactive effector molecule, while all N atoms carry a protected sidechain. After coupling of the bioactive effector molecule the protected sidechains can be deprotected to expose the chelating functions for labeling.

Particular compounds of the invention have the general formula:

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An example of such a compound is 1-(1-carboxy-3-carbotertbutoxypropyl)-4,7,10(carbotertbutoxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane (DOTAGA(tBu)₄).

25

Compounds of the invention are prepared as follows. Starting from a relevant amino acid, the α -bromo-derivative thereof is synthesized. This derivative is orthogonally protected (tBu, Bzl). This alkylating agent will be reacted with cyclen, cyclam etc. to form a 1:1 adduct followed by tris-alkylation with bromoacetic acid tert-butylester and catalytic hydrogenation with

30 H_2/Pd .

The synthon is monoreactive, carrying a free carboxylate group for coupling to the N-terminal end of the peptide and can be coupled to any biomolecule which then after deprotection can be labeled with a multitude 35 of radiometals known to the person skilled in the art.

The invention relates more in particular to chelating compounds for radioactive labeling of bioactive

WO 02/24235

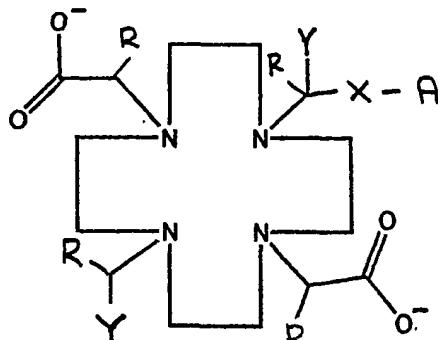
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molecules, which chelating compounds have the general formula:

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in which:

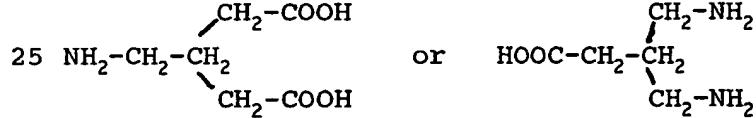
both Y groups may be positioned either trans as shown or cis;

15 A is an effector molecule, such as a peptide, in particular octreotide, CCK, substance P, gastrine, a protein, in particular an antibody or enzyme, sugars or radiosensitizing agents, like doxorubicin;

R is a hydrogen, a C₁-C₃ alkyl or an alcohol;

20 X is a spacer, in particular (CH₂)_n-X', in which n is 1-10 and X' is COOH, NH₂, SH, OH or O-halogen, in which halogen is in particular Br, I or Cl

or X is a molecule of the formula



Y is COO⁻, CH₂CONH₂, CH₂CH₂OH.

In principle, the invention relates to every 30 possible combination of the above identified substituents whether or not they are explicitly described herein in a specific combination or not.

Instead of an N₄ system the compound may comprise a N₅ or N₆ system and can be used for different 35 natural and unnatural amino acids, such as protected cystein etc. The list of natural and unnatural amino acids is known to the person skilled in the art.

WO 02/24235

PCT/EP01/05483

4

One of the new DOTA-based bifunctional prochelators, is 1-(1-carboxy-3-carbotertbutoxypropyl)-4,7,10(carbotertbutoxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane (DOTAGA(tBu)₄ (**6d**)), which serves herein as a model compound. It should be noted that other compounds of the invention can be prepared in an analogous manner. The invention is not limited to compound **6d** alone.

Other embodiments of the invention are listed 10 in Table 3.

The 5 step synthesis of **6d** is described in the Examples. It has an overall yield of about 20%. The coupling of **6d** to a bioactive peptide on solid phase is exemplified with use of a CCK-B (cholecystokinin) 15 analogue.

Described herein are the synthetic steps towards bifunctional orthogonally protected prochelators for coupling to the N-terminus of bioactive peptides or other useful amino functions in biomedical applications. 20 The DOTA-derived chelator should provide 4 intact carboxylic acid functions besides the macrocyclic tetraazacyclododecane ring for a stable and efficient binding of metal ions and a function for biomolecule coupling.

25 The strategy includes the synthesis of an orthogonally protected bromo-alkyl-dicarboxylic acid diester for the monoalkylation of cyclen(1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane). The synthesis of compound **6** (*n*=1, 2) is a 5 step procedure starting from the commercially 30 available aspartic (**1b**) or glutamic acid-4-(5) benzyl ester (**1d**) (Scheme 1) using a method analogous to Holmberg (Chemische Berichte 1927, 60, 2197-2205) followed by tert-butylation using tert-butyltrichloroacetimidate (TBTA) as reagent (Armstrong, A. et al., 35 Tetrahedron Lett. 1988, 29, 2483-2486).

The monoalkylation of cyclen, the crucial step, showed strongly differing yields depending on the bromo-alkyl-dicarboxylic acid diester (**3a-d**) used (Table 1).

WO 02/24235

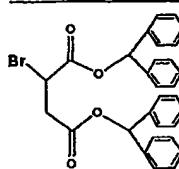
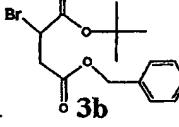
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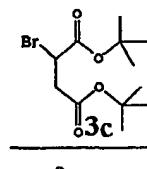
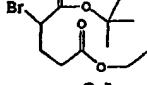
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Table 1

Mono-alkylation yields of cyclen with different bromodicarboxylic acid esters

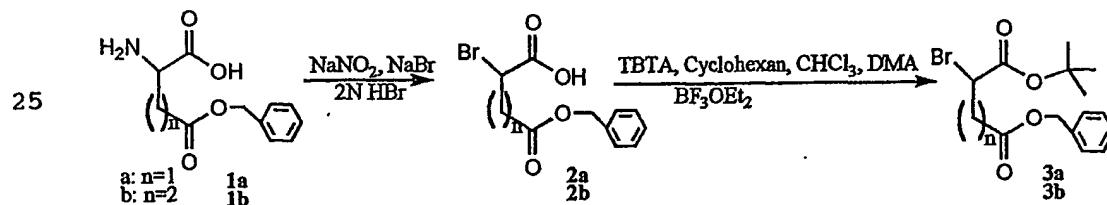
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	alkyl agent	yield
10		79%
15		21%

		<5%
		83%

Scheme 1:

Synthesis of α -bromosuccinic acid-1-tertbutylester-4-20 benzyl ester (3b) and α -bromoglutamic acid-1-tertbutyl ester-5-benzyl ester (3d).



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In earlier studies (André et al., Chem. Eur. J. 1999, 5, 2977-2982) the strategy was to use metals as protecting groups. In that work it was attempted to introduce succinic acid-di-tert-butylester (3c) and 35 yields below 5% were found for the monoalkylation with the elimination product fumaric acid-di-tert-butylester as the main product. Interestingly the corresponding diphenylmethyl diester (3a) gave high monoalkylation

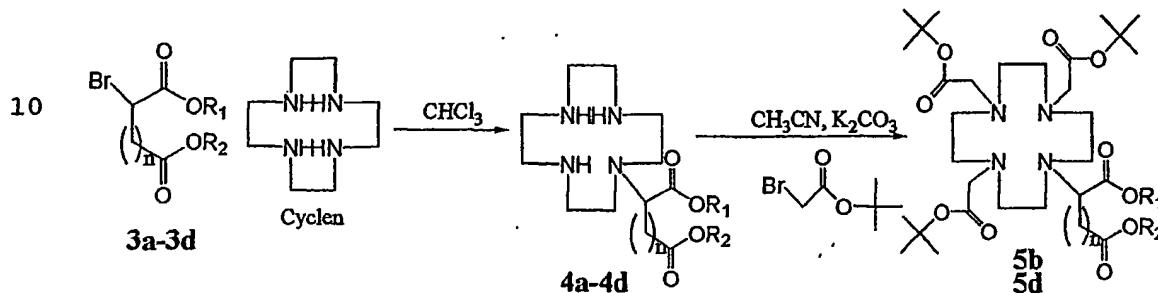
WO 02/24235

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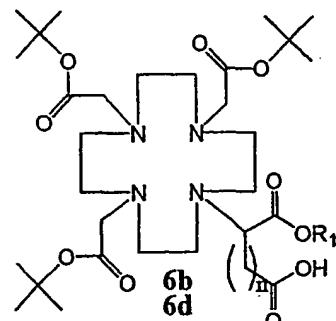
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yields and negligible elimination. With the homologous 2-bromoglutaric-1-tertbutyl-5-benzylester (**3d**), no elimination product was found, obviously because no conjugated pi-system could be formed.

5 The remaining nitrogens were alkylated by use of three equivalents of bromoacetic acid-tertbutyl ester in $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$.



Deprotection of the benzyl ester group was performed with $\text{H}_2/\text{Pd/C}$.



- a: $\text{R}_1 = \text{R}_2 = \text{BzH}; n=1$
- b: $\text{R}_1 = t\text{Bu}; \text{R}_2 = \text{Bn}; n=1$
- c: $\text{R}_1 = \text{R}_2 = \text{Bu}; n=1$
- d: $\text{R}_1 = t\text{Bu}; \text{R}_2 = \text{Bn}; n=2$
- BzH: diphenylmethyl-

The overall yield of 1-(1-carboxy-3-carbottertbutoxy-propyl)-4,7,10(carbottertbutoxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane (DOTAGA(*t*Bu)₄) (**6d**) over 5 steps was about 20% and of 1-(1-carboxy-2-carbottertbutoxyethyl)-4,7,10(carbottertbutoxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane (DOTASA(*t*Bu)₄) (**6b**) only about 2%.

The convenient use of **6d** is exemplified by its coupling to the CCK-B analogue D-Asp-Tyr-Nle-Gly-Trp-Nle-Asp-Phe-NH₂ (**7**) attached to Rink-amide resin using HATU (O-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluroniumhexafluorophosphate) as coupling reagent. After deprotection, (18h, rt, TFA:phenol:thioanisole:water 85:5:5:5) DOTAGA-7 was obtained in high yield and showed

WO 02/24235

PCT/EP01/05483

7

superior properties in comparison to other radiolabeled CCK-B analogues.

According to the invention it was thus found that the new type of prochelators in general and 5 prochelator **6d** in particular, have widespread utility in the field of metalloradiopeptides, other radiolabeled biomolecules and for the synthesis of Gd³⁺ based MRI contrast agents. DOTAGA will allow to label with different radiometals for both diagnostic (¹¹¹In, ^{67/68}Ga) 10 and internal radiotherapeutic applications (⁹⁰Y, ¹⁷⁷Lu).

The present invention will be further illustrated in the examples that follow. Synthetic routes for the preparation of the compounds of the invention are given in Figures 1-3.

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EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1

Typical procedure for the reaction of 1 to 2

To a solution of 6 g (25.9 mmol) L-glutamic acid-5benzylester (**1d**) and 9.1 g (88.5 mmol) sodium bromide in 45 ml aqueous 1N hydrobromic acid (46 mmol) cooled to 0°C was added portionwise 3.175 g (46 mmol) sodium nitrite. After stirring for 2h at 0°C 2.25 ml concentrated sulfuric acid was added followed by 25 diethylether.

The water phase was extracted 3 times with diethylether. The combined organic phases were extracted 4 times with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated.

The crude product was purified by 30 chromatography (silica gel 60; hexane/EtOAc 3:1 to 2:1) and obtained as a yellow oil in a yield of 4.8 g (63%). ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, SiMe₄): 10.1 (1H, COOH; 7.3 (m, 5H, Ar); 5.15 (s, 2 H, CH₂-Ph); 4.4 (dd, ³J= 5.7, 1H, CHBr); 2.6 (t, ³J = 6.8, 2H, CH₂-COOBzl); 2.5-2.2 (m, 2H, CHBr-CH₂); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHZ, CDCl₃, SiMe₄): 174.5 (COOH); 171.9 (COOBzl); 135.5 (CH₂C(Ar)); 128.6, 128.4, 128.3 C(Ar)); 66.8 (O-CH₂-Ar); 44.1 (HCBr); 31.4 (HCBr-CH₂);

WO 02/24235

PCT/EP01/05483

8

29.4 (CH_2COOBzI ; EI-MS m/z (intensity): 302, 300 (12, $[\text{M}]^+$); 91 (100, $[\text{BzI}]^+$).

5 EXAMPLE 2

Typical procedure for the reaction of 2 to 3

To a solution of 4.8 g (15.9 mmol) **2d** in 20 ml CHCl_3 , a solution of 6.26 ml (34.1 mmol) TBTA (tert-butyltrichloroacetimidate) in 20 ml cyclohexane was added dropwise over 20 min. During the addition a white precipitate formed, which was dissolved by the addition of 3.5 ml of DMA followed by 320 μl boron trifluoride ethyl etherate as catalyst. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 days at Room Temperature (RT).

The mixture was concentrated and the remaining DMA phase was extracted 3 times with 30 ml hexane. The hexane phase was evaporated and the residue chromatographed over silica gel 60 (Hexane/EtOAc 20:1 later 9:1) affording 3.5 g (61%) of a colourless liquid.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , SiMe_4): 7.4 (m, 5H, Ar); 5.15 (s, 2H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-Ph}$); 4.35 (dd, 1H, CHBr); 2.6 (td, 2H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-COOBzI}$); 2.5-2.2 (m, 2H, $\text{CHBr-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2$); 1.5 (s, 9H, $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , SiMe_4): 172.4 (COOBzI); 168.7 (COOtBu); 136.1 ($\text{CH}_2\text{C(Ar)}$); 129.0, 128.8, 128.7 (C(Ar)); 83.1 (C($\text{CH}_3)_3$); 67.0 (0 $\text{CH}_2\text{-Ar}$); 47.1 (HCBr); 32.0 (HCBr-CH_2); 30.1 (CH_2COOBzI); 28.1 ($\text{CCH}_3)_3$); EI-MS m/z (intensity): 302, 300 (18, $[\text{M-C}_4\text{H}_9]^+$); 57 (100, $[\text{C}_4\text{H}_9]^+$).

30 EXAMPLE 3

General procedure of the monoalkylation of cyclen

A solution of 870 mg (2.44 mmol) a-bromoglutamic acid-1-tert-butylester-5-benzylester (**3d**) in CHCl_3 was added dropwise over a period of 1h to a solution of 885 mg (4.9 mmol) cyclen in 4 ml CHCl_3 . The mixture was stirred for 2 days at room temperature and concentrated to a brown oil. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel 60;

WO 02/24285

PCT/EP01/05483

9

ethanol/NH₃ 95:5), yield 920 mg (83%) of a colourless oil.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, SiMe₄): 7.35 (m, 5H, Ar); 5.1 (s, 2H, CH₂-Ph); 3.25 (dd, 1H, CHBr); 2.9-2.5 (m, 18H, NCH₂, CH₂COOBzl); 2.2-1.85 (m, 2H, CHN-CH₂-CH₂); 1.45 (s, 5 9H, C(CH₃)₃); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHZ, CDCl₃, SiMe₄): 173.1 (COOBzl); 171.5 (COOtBu); 135.8 (CH₂C(Ar)); 128.5, 128.3, 128.2 (C(Ar)); 81.4 (C(CH₃)₃); 66.2 (O-CH₂-Ar); 63.5 (HCNCH₂); 48.8, 48.0, 46.5, 45.6 (NCH₂CH₂N); 30.6 (CH₂COOBzl); 28.2 (C(CH₃)₃); 24.5 (HCN-CH₂); EI-MS m/z: 10 (intensity): 449.3 (56, [M+H]⁺; 245.8 (100, [M+CH₃CN+2H]⁺⁺).

EXAMPLE 4

15 Synthesis of 1-(1-carbobenzyloxy-3-carbotertbutoxypropyl)-4,7,10-(carbotertbutoxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane (5d)

A suspension of 1.1 g (5.6 mmol) bromoacetic acid-tert-butylester, 1.02 g (2.27 mmol) 1-(1-carbo-20 benzyloxy-3-carbotertbutoxypropyl)1,4,7,10-tetraaza- cyclododecane (**4d**), and 2.63 g (19.1 mmol) of dry potassium carbonate in 10 ml dry acetonitrile was stirred for 18 h at RT and was filtrated afterwards over Celite and evaporated to dryness.

25 The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel 60; CH₂Cl₂/EtOH 9:1 followed by EtOH/NH₃ 95:5) yield 1.3 g (73%) of a yellow oil (**5d**). ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, SiMe₄): 7.35 (m, 5H, Ar); 5.1 (s, 2H, CH₂-Ph); 3.6-1.9 (m, 27H, CHN, NCH₂, CH₂COOBzl, CHNCH₂-CH₂, 30 CH₂COOC(CH₃)₃); 1.45 (s, 36H, C(CH₃)₃); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHZ, CDCl₃, SiMe₄): 174.6 (COOBzl); 172.9, 172.8, 172.6 (COOtBu); 135.6 (CH₂C(Ar)); 128.5, 128.3, 128.2 (C(Ar)); 82.4, 81.8, 81.8 (C(CH₃)₃); 66.3 (O-CH₂-Ar); 55.8, 55.7, 55.4, 52.6, 52.3, 50.3, 48.5, 48.1, 47.1, 44.3 (13C, 35 HCNCH₂, NCH₂CH₂N, CH₂COOtBu, CH₂COOBzl); (NCH₂CH₂CH₂); 28.0, 28.0, 27.8, 27.6 (C(CH₃)₃); EI-MS m/z (intensity): 813.6 (22, [M+Na]⁺); 791.6 (38, [M+H]⁺); 396.5 (100, [M+2H]⁺⁺).

WO 02/24235

PCT/EP01/05483

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EXAMPLE 5Synthesis of DOTAGA(tBu)₄ (6d)

600 mg (0.76 mmol) **5d** was dissolved in methanol, and 30 mg Pd/C suspended in 1 ml H₂O was added.

5 The mixture was hydrogenated for 2 days, filtrated over Celite and evaporated to dryness. The crude product was chromatographed on silica gel 60 (EtOH/NH₃ 95:5) to obtain 470 mg (84.6%) of a white solid (**6d**). ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, SiMe₄): 6.5 (br, 1H, COOH); 3.6-2.0 (m, 27H, CHN, C(CH₃)₃); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHZ, CDCl₃, SiMe₄): 175.2 (COOH); 175.0, 172.9, 172.8, 172.6 (COOtBu); 82.4, 82.1, 81.9 (C(CH₃)₃); 55.8, 60.1 (NCHCOOtBu); 55.9, 55.8, 55.6, 52.7, 52.6, 52.5, 48.6, 48.5, 48.2, 47.1, 44.3 (12C, NCH₂CH₂N, CH₂COOtBu, CH₂COOH); 33.4 (NCH₂CH₂CH₂); 27.9, 27.8 (C(CH₃)₃); EI-MS m/z (intensity): 723.5 (27, [M+Na]⁺); 701.5 (68, [M+H]⁺); 351.4 (100, [M+2H]⁺⁺).

20 **EXAMPLE 6**Preparation of DOTAGA-7

Compound **6d** was coupled to the CCK-B analogue D-Asp-Tyr-Nle-Gly-Trp-Nle-Asp-Phe-NH₂ (**7**) attached to Rink-amide resin using HATU (O-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-25 N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluroniumhexafluorophosphate) as coupling reagent.

After deprotection, (18h, rt, TFA:phenol:thioanisole:water 85:5:5:5) DOTAGA-7 was obtained in high yield and showed superior properties in 30 comparison to other radiolabeled CCK-B analogues.

The data of the DOTAGA-CCK-B analogue (DOTAGA-7) were as follows: Yield: 12.7 mg, HPLC purity >95%, (+) EI-MS m/z (intensity): 1486.1 (48, [M+H]⁺); 743.7 (60, [M+2H]⁺⁺); (-) EI-MS m/z (intensity): 1484.0 (28, [M+H]⁻); 35 741.8 (90, [M+2H]⁻⁻).

WO 02/24235

PCT/EP01/05483

11

EXAMPLE 7Biological properties

It has been found that when using the prochelators of the invention for preparing biologically active molecules, these molecules have better biological properties than molecules prepared with other (pro)chelators. The advantages for example are a better labeling yield according to the following table 2:

10 Table 2

	amount of radioactive label	labeling efficiency of DOTATOC-peptide	labeling efficiency of DOTA3-peptide (DOTAGA) (invention)
5 µg of the compound to be labeled	5 mCi ⁹⁰ Y	99.5%	99.9%
	10 mCi ⁹⁰ Y	95%	100%
	20 mCi ⁹⁰ Y	92%	99.9%

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In addition, the stability is higher. The reaction of ⁹⁰Y-DOTATOC or ⁹⁰Y-DOTAGA at 37°C with the chelator DTPA results in ⁹⁰Y-DTPA. The half life of this reaction is 23 hours for DOTATOC and 79 hours for DOTAGA.

20

Table 3 shows various biological properties of the compound of the invention Y-DOTA3TOC and Y-DOTAGA.13TOC. The radiometal is not shown.

WO 02/24235

PCT/EP01/05483

12

Biological results of Yttrium labelled Peptides

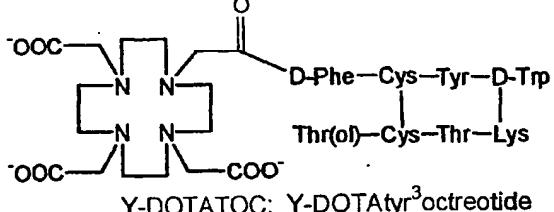
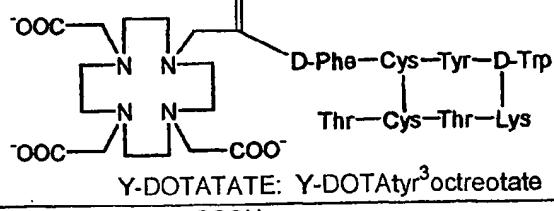
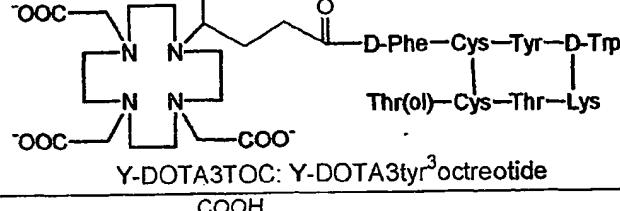
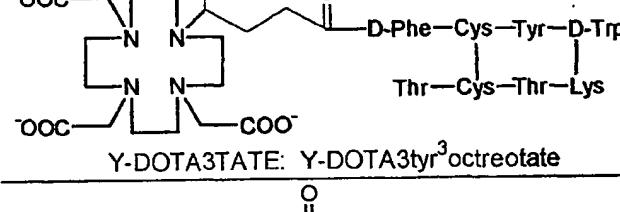
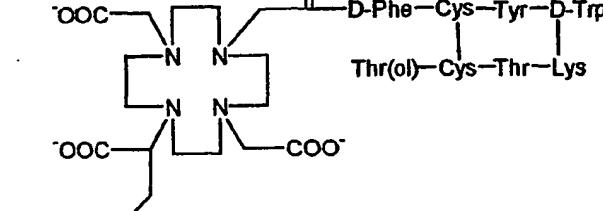
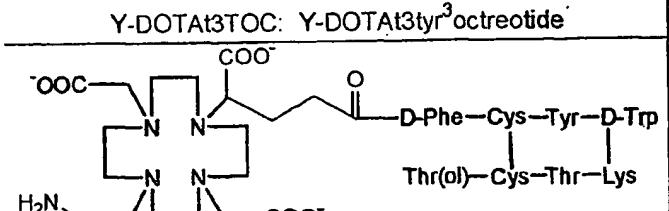
Peptide	$IC_{50}(\text{hsst}2)$	Tumor	Kidney	Charge
 Y-DOTATOC: Y-DOTAtyr ³ octreotide	11 ± 1.7	13.5	12.3	+1
		adrenal, pancreas low		
 Y-DOTATATE: Y-DOTAtyr ³ octreotate	1.6 ± 0.4	14.5	8	0
 Y-DOTA3TOC: Y-DOTA3tyr ³ octreotide	1.5 ± 0.5	30	56	0
 Y-DOTA3TATE: Y-DOTA3tyr ³ octreotate	3.5	13.5	68	-1
		adrenal, pancreas high		
 Y-DOTAt3TOC: Y-DOTAt3tyr ³ octreotide	28 ± 10	23.5	25.5	0
 Y-DOTAta.13TOC: Y-DOTAta.13tyr ³ octreotide	0.23			+1

Table 3

WO 02/24235

PCT/EP01/05483

13

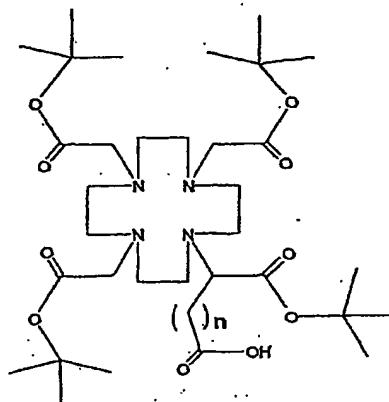
CLAIMS

1. Polyazamacrocyclic compounds for radiometal labeling, comprising an N_n system, wherein n is 4, 5 or 6, 5 with varying ring size, and wherein at least one of the N atoms is substituted with a free carboxylate group for coupling to an amino function in a bioactive effector molecule, while all N atoms carry a protected sidechain.

2. Compound as claimed in claim 1 having the 10 general formula:

15

20

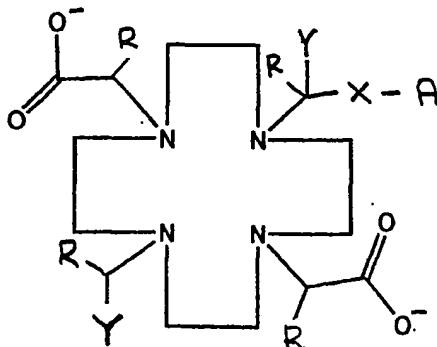


3. Compound as claimed in claim 1 or 2, which compound is 1-(1-carboxy-3-carbotertbutoxypropyl)- 4,7,10(carbotertbutoxymethyl)-1,4,7,10- 25 tetraazacyclododecane (DOTAGA(tBu)₄).

4. Chelating compounds for labeling bioactive molecules with a radiometal, having the general formula:

30

35



in which:

both Y groups may be positioned either trans as shown or cis;

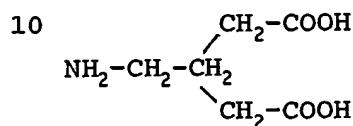
WO 02/24285

PCT/EP01/05483

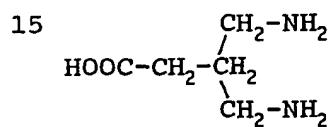
14

A is an effector molecule, such as a peptide, in particular octreotide, CCK, substance P, gastrine, a protein, in particular an antibody or enzyme, sugars or radiosensitizing agents, like doxorubicin;

5 R is a hydrogen, a C₁-C₃ alkyl or a alcohol;
 X is a spacer, in particular (CH₂)_n-X', in which n is 1-10 and X' is COOH, NH₂, SH, OH or O-halogen, in which halogen is in particular Br, I or Cl
 or a molecule of the formula



or of the formula



Y is COO⁻, CH₂CONH₂, CH₂CH₂OH,
 optionally complexed with a radiometal.

20 5. Compounds as claimed in claim 4, wherein R is hydrogen, n is 1, X' is COOH, Y is COO⁻ and A is as defined in claim 3.

6. Compound as claimed in claim 5, wherein R is hydrogen, n is 1, X' is COOH, Y is COO⁻ and A is
 25 octreotide or octreotate.

7. Compound as claimed in claim 4, wherein R is COOH, n is 1, X' is COOH, Y is COO⁻ and A is as defined in
 claim 3.

8. Compound as claimed in claim 7, wherein R is
 30 COOH, n is 1, X' is COOH, Y is COO⁻ and A is octreotide or octreotate.

9. Compounds as claimed in claim 4, selected from the group consisting of DOTAtyr³octreotide,
 DOTAtyr³octreotate, DOTA3tyr³octreotide,
 35 DOTA3tyr³octreotate, DOTAt3tyr³octreotide,
 DOTAta.13tyr³octreotate.

WO 02/24235

PCT/EP01/05483

15

10. Use of compounds as claimed in claims 1-3
for the preparation of compounds as claimed in claims 4-
9.

11. Method for the preparation of radiometal
5 labeled bioactive molecules, comprising the steps of:

- a) synthesizing compounds as claimed in claims
1-3 having protected side chains on the N atoms and a
free carboxylate group;
- b) coupling a bioactive molecule to the free
10 carboxylate group;
- c) deprotecting the protected side chains; and
- d) labeling the chelator structure thus
obtained with a desired radiometal.

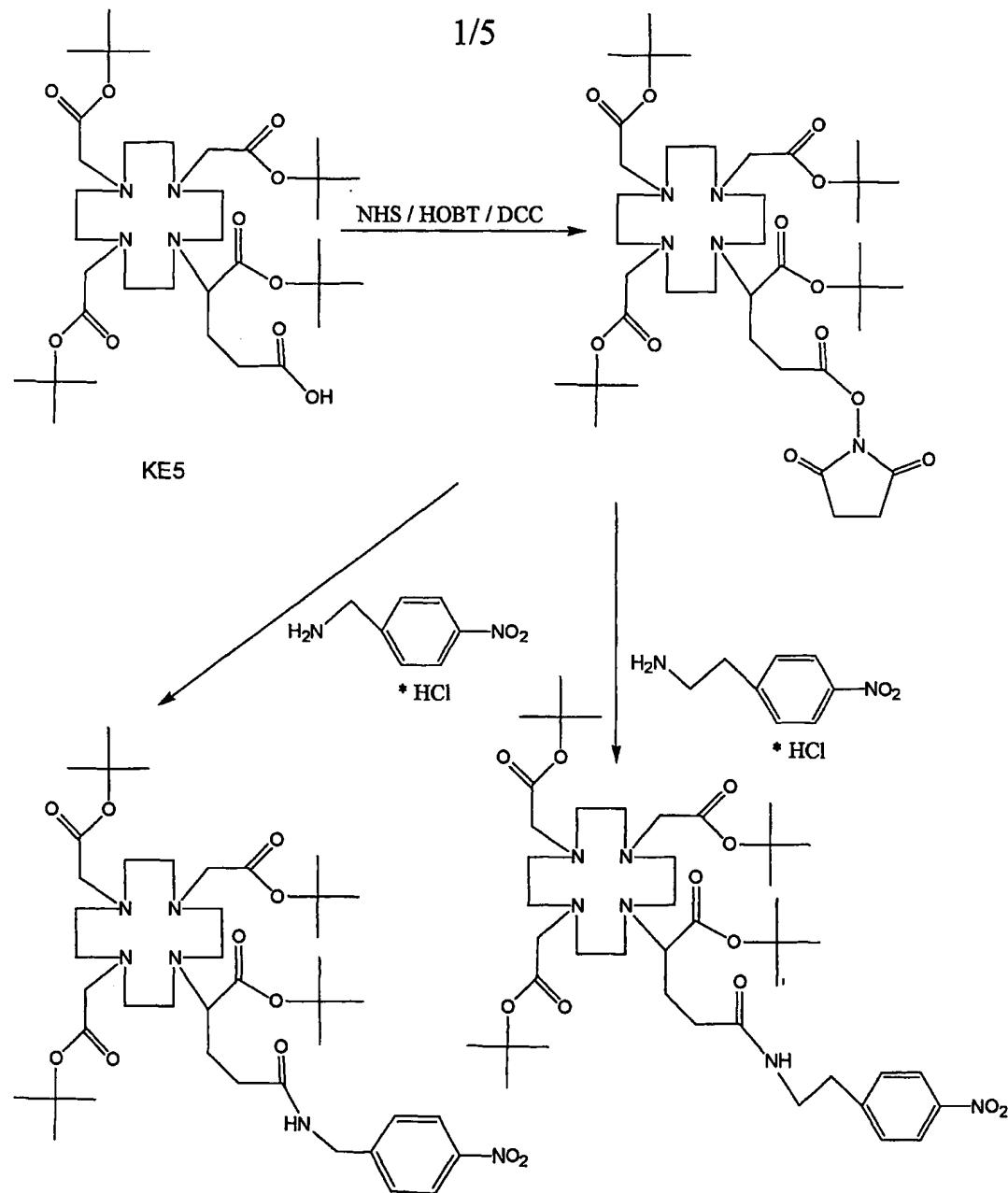
12. Compounds as claimed in claims 4-9 labeled
15 with a radiometal for use in diagnosis and therapy.

13. Use of compounds as claimed in claims 4-9
labeled with a radiometal for the preparation of a
diagnostic or therapeutical composition for treatment of
various diseases.

20 14. Use as claimed in claim 13, wherein the
radiometal label is ⁹⁰Y.

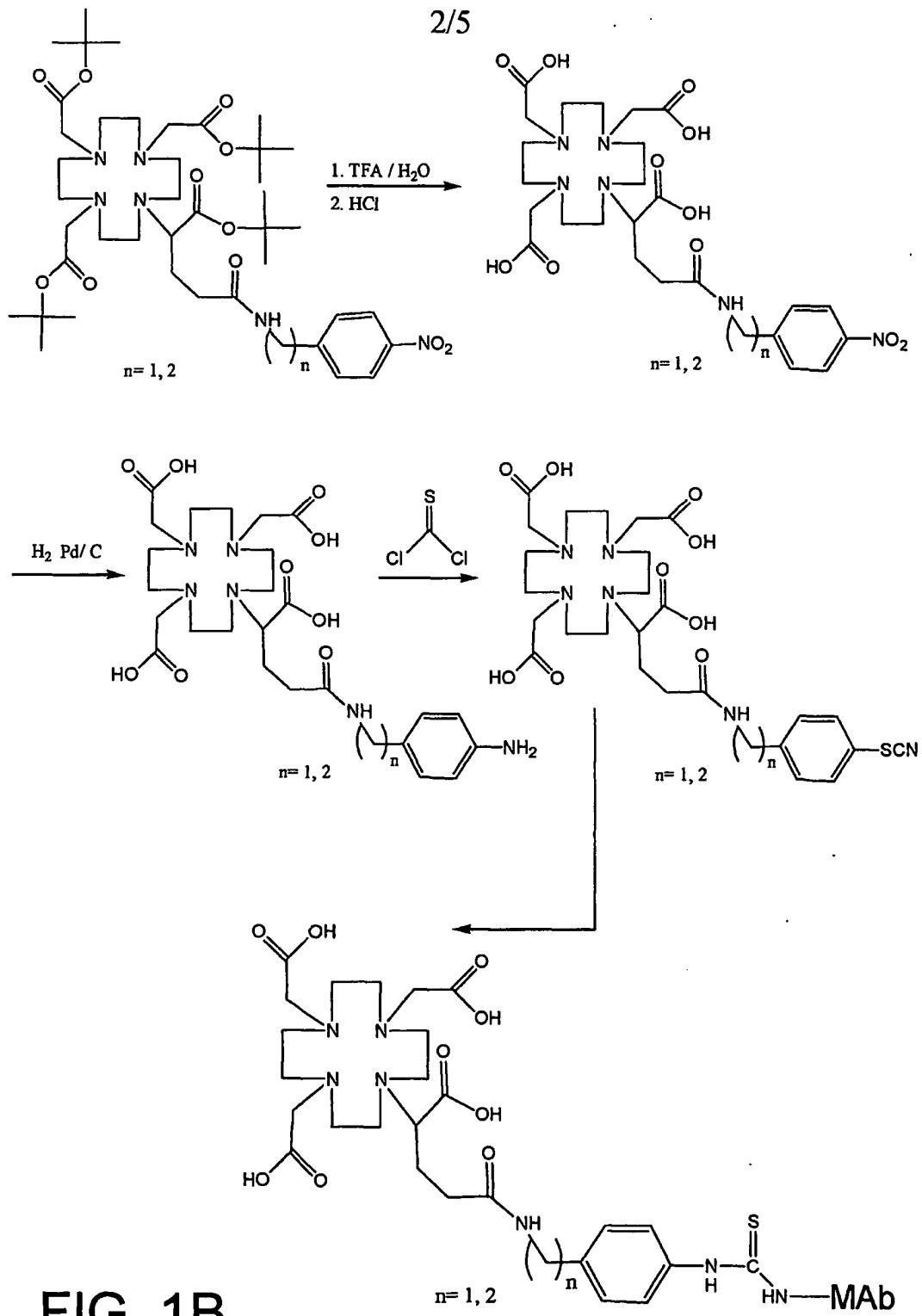
WO 02/24235

PCT/EP01/05483



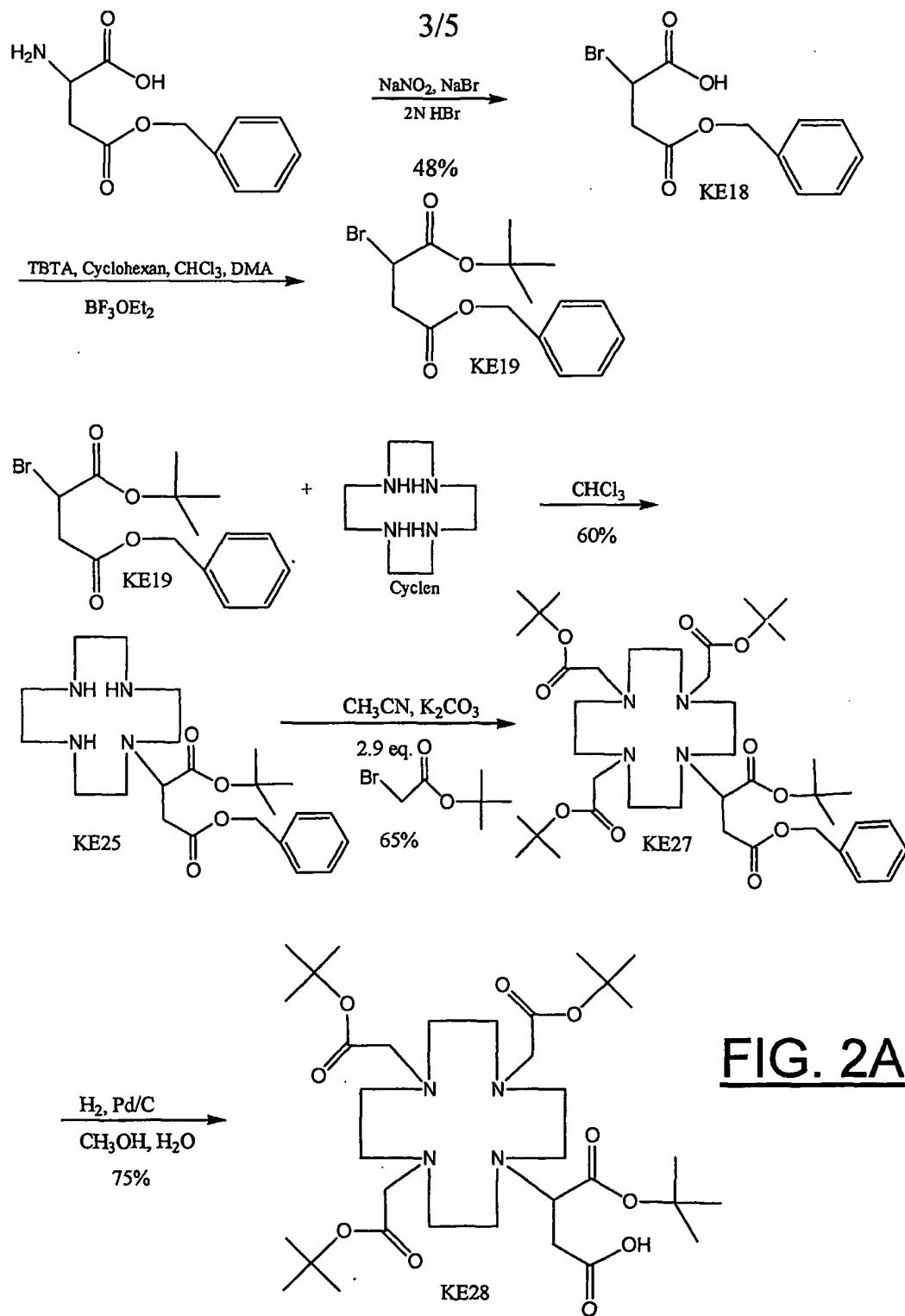
WO 02/24235

PCT/EP01/05483



WO 02/24235

PCT/EP01/05483

**FIG. 2A**

WO 02/24235

PCT/EP01/05483

4/5

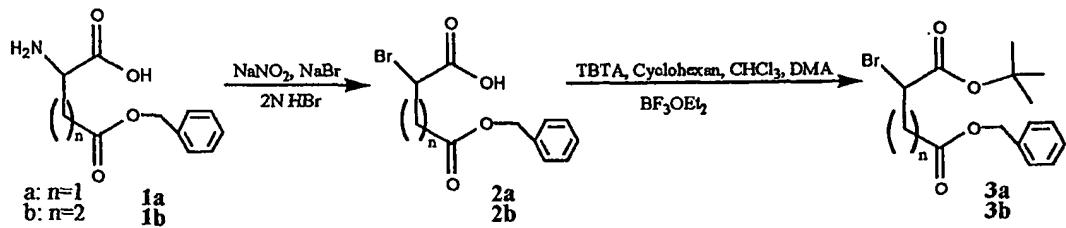
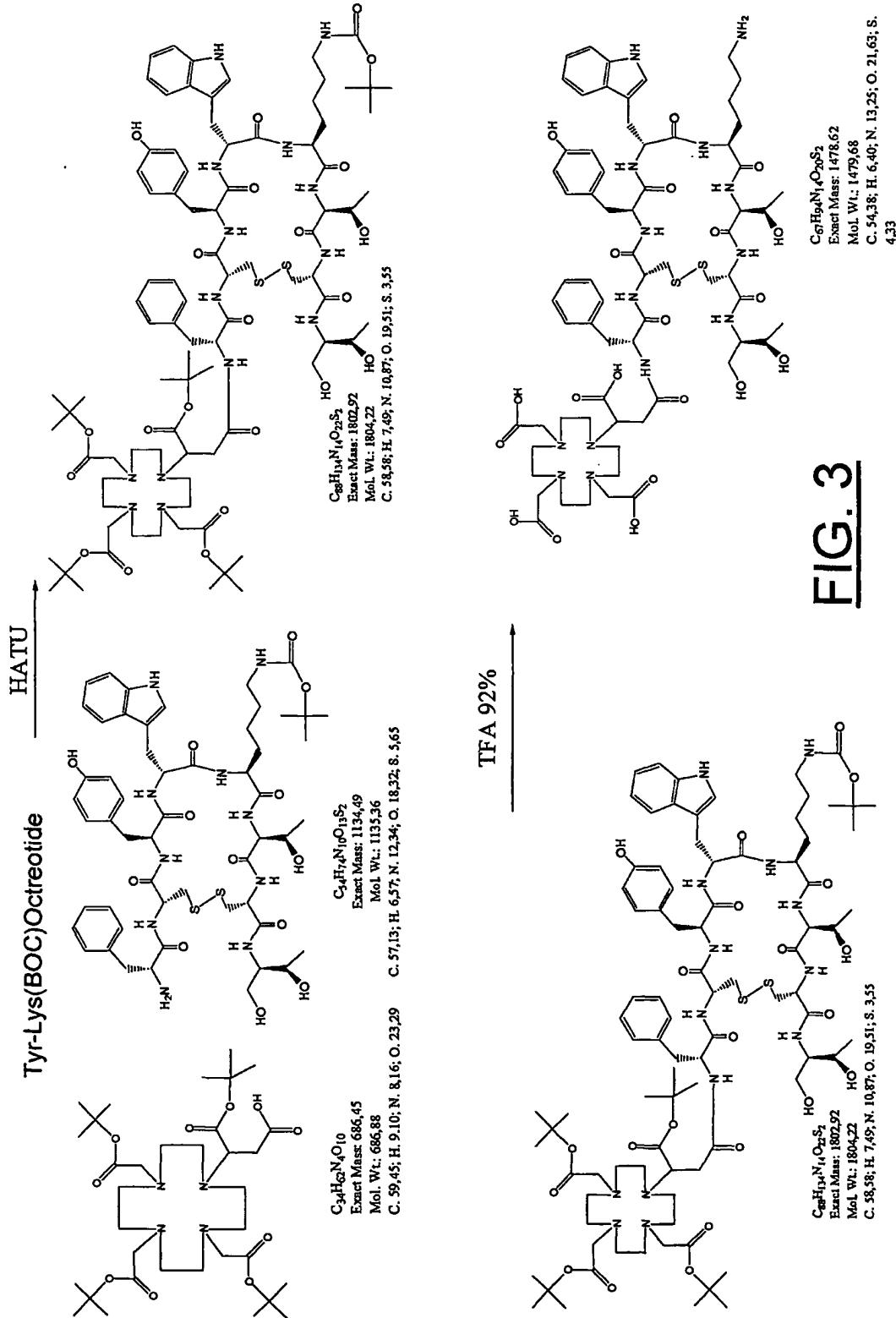


FIG. 2B

WO 02/24235

PCT/EP01/05483

5/5



SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)